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## THE MADISONIAN.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING, of Obio, to be Secretary of the

Treasury.

John Bell, of Tennesses, to be Secretary of War.

George E. Badger, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

John J. Crittenpen, of Kentucky, to be Attorney

FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, to be Postmaste The several members of the Cabinet yester-

day took their seats in their respective Departments, where many of their friends called to pay them their respects, and numbers of others visited them on business connected with the public administration.

Among the interesting incidents of the Inauguration day, was the assemblage of some of the surviving officers and soldiers of the late war, who were placed immediately in front of the President in the procession, and conducted by Gen. LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky, in the costume of a Kentucky volunteer, and such a one as Gen. HARRISON himself generally wore while commanding on the Northwestern frontier.

Tippecanoe, Mississinewa, and the Thames, River Raisin and Dudley's Defeat, Fort Meigs, and Fort Erie, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Bridgewater, Queenstown, &c. were all represented by the few veterans present; a majority of whom bore honorable marks upon their persons of their dangerous proximity to the enemy

After partaking of refreshments at the White House, they returned to Gadsby's, and took

leave of each other in a most feeling manner, after a brief postess from Gen. Comms.

The following are names of some of those

who were present: Camp, of Virginia, Major John Irons, Crook's Brigide of Volunteer Militia, Capt. J. C. Hawkins of Ohio. Col. H. C. Bennett, of Kentucky, Col. Charles S. Clarkson, of Kentucky, Col. John McElvain, of Ohio, Major Thomas Stockton, of Delaware, Major Bacon, Dr. Pendergrast of Kentucky, Dr. J. Perine, of Virginia, Gen. John Payne, of Kentucky, Major John Willock, of Pennsylvania, Richard S. Chinn, E-q. of Kentucky, James V. Redden, Esq. of Kentacky, Capt. John A. Rogers, of Tennessee.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS TO THE SENATE. Mr. EDWARD DYER of this city, was on Monday elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate, by a majority of 6 votes.

The Senate took up the resolution to dismiss Blair & Rives from the office of Printers to that body, and after some discussion, adjourned till to day, when the subject will again be taken up, and probably be disposed of. It can hardly be expected that editors who have been heretofore so grossly abusive of the present majority in the Senate can be permitted to continue to hold an position they have so long occupied, may be filled by some person or persons more acceptable the people outside.

Officers of the Navy and Marine corps, the former headed by Com. Stewart, the latter by Col. Henderson, on Monday called to exchange salutations with the President, and the Secretary of the Navy. They numbered about 40, and appeared in their uniforms. The President expressed his satisfaction at meeting such a very respectable representation of a branch of the public service which he highly esteemed, and desired to foster. So far as depended on him, the Navy should be cherished, and improved to an extent commensurate with the wants of the commercial marine. The officers were well pleased with the sentiments with which they were received, and could but congratulate themselves on the pleasing contrast offered when they recollected the treatment they had received at the hands of the late Administration

Speed. The President's Inaugural Address, which left this city express on Thursday last about noon. arrived in Baltimore in one hour and 15 minutes -in Philadelphia a little after 6 o'clock, and in New York at half past 11 o'clock the same evening. Distance to New York 220 miles-time 11 hours-which is equal to 20 miles an hour. The express from this city to Baltimore consisted of an engine with one car.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Re view, for March, contains that variety of useful statis tical information which has generally distinguished this valuable work. There are articles on the "Cotton Trade;" "Free Trade;" "Fire Insurance;" Banks and Currency, &c.; Laws relative to debtor and creditor; Mercantile Law; Book Trade; Anecdotes of Commerce; Nautical Intelligence, &c., &c.

## THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1841.

VOL. IV ..... NO. 11.]

The following is a correct list of the Senators now present at the call of the Executive, with a statement of the several periods at which their terms expire; the

1845 Wm. C. Preston, 1847 John C. Calhoun, Revel Williams. George Evans, 1843 Alfred Cuthbert, 1843 1845 John McP. Berrien, 1847 MASSACHUSETTS Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, 1847 Clement C. Clay, 1845 Wm, R. King, 1843 John Henderson, 1847 Robert J. Walker,

1843 Alexander Mouton, 1845 Alexander Barrow, Nathan F. Dixoo, 1845 Ambrose H Sevier, 1843 Wm. S Fulton, NEW YORK. Silas Wright, Nh. P. Talimsdge, 1845 Thos. H. Benton KENTUCKY

1845 Henry Clay, 1847 Jas. T. Morehead, PENNSYLVANIA 1843 William Allen, Jomes Buchanan. Daniel Sturgeon, 1845 Benjamin Tappan,

Richard H. Bayard, 1845 Oliver H. Smith, Thomas Clayton, 1847 Albert S. White, MARYLAND John Leeds Kerr, 1843 Samuel McRoberts.

1845 A. O. P. Nicholson, 1847 (Vacancy.) NORTH CAROLINA. Wm. A. Graham, 1843 Augustus S.Porter, 1845 Willie P. Mangum, 1847 Wm. Woodbridge, 1847 29 supporters of Gen. Harrison's administration;

22 opposed; one vacancy. The case of NcLeod. In lieu of remarks we had atended to make on this subject we have quoted an article from the New York Times, to which the reader's attention may be directed

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine, for March has been received. It is embellished with a eautiful mezzotint engraving, a plate of the fashions, colored, two pages of music, and 46 pages of original natter of prose and poetry of various merit, and some of the pieces from successful and well known pens. Price \$3 per annum without postage. Mr. Hampton,

Resignations. We learn from the papers that Seorge Bancroft, Collecto: of Boston, Benj. F. Butler, U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Jno. M. Read, U. S. District for Philadelhia, have severally resigned their offices.

The Evergreen, for March, is before us. This i a monthly of new and popular tales and poetry, com-piled from American and English literature. Published by J. Winchester, New York; price \$3 per ann.

The New York Mirror, of last Saturday, is illus philosopher in search of the wind," representing a boy who has cut open a pair of bellows, and is annoyed at finding nothing inside. The contents of the Mirror are entertaining, and generally tasteful. It winds up with a piece of music.

Picture of Gen Harrison. Mr. C. A. Wakefield. of Boston, has published a large and elegant line engraving of Gen. Harrison, from a painting by A. G. Hoit. The border containing views of North Bend -the White House-the Capitol-the battles of Tippecanoe, the Thames, &c, is very pretty, but the picture of the President is not a likeness

Governor PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has been ominated for re-election by the State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst.

## THE TIPPECANOE BALL.

This ball was got up by the managers with great splendor. The decorations were rich and appropriate, consisting of numerous finely designed and executed banners, tastefully arranged and suspended from the walls of the saloon. On the night of the Inauguration it was lighted with great brilliancy, and the lights office which is at the disposal of those whom from the numerous candelebras and chandaliers were they treat with contumely. It is our hope that so arranged as to avoid that offensive glare sometimes they may not only be removed, but that the felt on those occasions, and as to produce a very pleasing effect on the eye. The fine band of music, led by Gen. Triob, poured out a constant stream of harmoto the majority of that body, and the majority of ny, adapted to the dance and the promenade. About half past nine o'clock, the President, attended by part of the committee of reception, entered the saloon, and the band struck up a beautiful march, composed for the occasion by Mr. Trioh. He seemed to be unaffected by the fatigues of the day, a d remained for an hour, receiving the congratulations, conversing, and supping with the company. He was accompanied by the Vice President, some of the members of the new Cabinet, Mr. Clay, Mr. Rives, Mr. Tallmadge, &c. The supper tables were covered with a profu ion of viands, prepared by a skilful French artiste, and the wines were choice and abundant. The preparations had been made by the managers for a larger assemblage than attended, and nothing could have been more splendid or tastefully arranged than this supper. It did infinite credit to the skill and genius of the artiste who prepared it. The ernaments were magnificent and in admirable taste, and the supper was said to have been superior to any thing of the kind ever seen before at a public ball in this city. The dancing was continued till a late hour. The room glowed with beauty, and pleasure sparkled in every eye.

- Now sounds the music loud, Investive melody! See how they go, In mazy wreaths of beauty, each one proud In her surpassing charms. The circles flow Rapid, and pleasure sits on every brow. What gorgeous bosoms heave before us now! What angel shapes! What heads of perfect light! Burning with locks of gold. What visions of delight !

EXTRA SESSION. UNITED STATES SENATE, SATURDAY, March 6, 1841. Mr. MERRICK introduced a resolution that the Senate go into an election of Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-Keeper on Monday next. Lies over one day.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Clay of Kr. LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PRESIDENT. The steamship President arrived at New York on Vednesday morning, having left Liverpool on the Wednesday mo

This case was briefly touched upon in the House of Lords on the 8th. It was introduced by the Earl of Mountcashel, who, after some remarks on the enormity of the proceedings had in the State of New York, inquired of Lord Melbourne whether the Government had any information, and what steps had been taken.

The Viscount replied, briefly, that information had been received—that Mr. McLeod's liberation had been lemanded by Mr. Fox, &c. As to the steps, he was

demanded by Mr. Fox, &c. As to the steps, he was sure the House would not expect him to give any answer at present. He would only say that Ministers had taken every means in their power to secure the safety of Her Majesty's subjects, &c.

In the House of Commons the same matter was called up by Lord Stanly, who said that—

Seeing the noble Lord, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, he (Lord S.) should ask that question of which he had given notice. This being a subject of so important a nature, and coming forward at so critical a period, he was compelled to preface the question he was about to put by a short statement of facts, but it should be only such a statement as the rules of the House permitted.

[Here his Lordship stated the facts relating to the destruction of the Caroline, which, by the way, he called a schooner, and then proceeded as follows:]

A representation of these proceedings was made to the authorities of the State of New York and the Pre-

called a schooner, and then proceeded as follows: ]

A representation of these proceedings was made to the authorities of the State of New York and the President of the United. States, and at the same time a counter-statement was drawn up by the British authorities in Upper Canada, and transmitted through Mr Fox, our Minister in the United States, to the Government of that country. In consequence of the conflicting nature of the evidence thus produced, the President entered into communication with Mr. Fox, and forwarded to him a copy of the evidence transmitted from the authorities of New York, for the purpose of being the authorities of New York, for the purpose of being laid before Her Majesty's Government. These papers were accompanied by a demand of reparation for what the despatch called an outrage on the neutrality

of the American Territory.

A counter-statement from the Canadian authorities containing a strong counter-representation, having been made by her Majesty's minister at Washington, the whole of the correspondence was in January or February, 1838, transmitted to her Majesty's government, accompanied by the demand for reparation made by the government of the United States. But, from that period to the present, no information had been laid before the house by the Fereign office respecting the affair. The Colonial office, in 1838, gave specting the affair. The Colonial office, in 1838, gave some information to the house on the subject, and after that it furnished various papers, including the proceedings of the House of Assembly, and the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, who, in those documents strongly supported the views of the Canadian authorities, and referred in terms of the highest approbation to the conduct of those who participated in the attack on, and firing the schooner.

He believed that since then the public had considered the affair entirely settled between the two countries; but, on the 12th of November last, as he understood, a gentleman by the name of M'Leod, who had been engaged in the service of her Majesty in Upper Canada as sheriff of a county, and who undoubtedly had taken an active part on several occasions in repelling invasions of the province; but who, however, so

ing invasions of the province; but who, however, so far as he (Lord S.) knew, had had nothing whatever to do with the affair of the Caroline, was arrested in the State of New York by the command of the local

monstrance which Mr. Fox, as representative of the British Sovereign, had made on the apprehension by the authorities of New York of a British subject for an offence (if it were an offence) committed under the sanction of British authorities, whose act was at that oment under the consideration of the two Govern-

The answer of the Fresident was a refusal to re-cognise the claim of Mr. M'Leod, for these reasons, 'partly because the federal government had no grounds for interfering with the authority of the several states, and if they had grounds for interfering this was not a case to exercise any right or authority which such grounds might give them, inasmuch as the question of international right was here deeply involved, which should preclude any interference. Mr. Fox closed this correspondence by expressing in the strongest manner his deep regret at the view which the Presithis matter, and that he (Mr. Fox) was not authorized to express the opinions which her Majesty's Government entertained upon the subject, but on his own part he should enter his protest in the strongest manner that lay in his power against the proceeding, and he would farther, without loss of time, lay the whole correspondence before her Majesty's

M1. M'Leod was arrested last November, and in the month of February the assizes take place—the pre sent month, and it is a fact, which he (the noble lord) hoped would furnish a sufficient vindication for now nterjosing in a matter which is calculated to place two great nations in a most serious and critical posion-[bear, hear] It should be considered that at in the greatest jeopardy, in consequence of his having acted by the authority of her Majesty's Govern-

obey which it was his necessary and bounden duty.

The question, then, which he (Lord Stanley) wished to put was this-that, inasmuch as negotiations had commenced upon the subject of the burning of the Caroline, since January, 1838, between her Majesty's Government and the Government of the 1838, between he United States—he wished to ask, in the first place, whether her Majesty's Government would have any objection to lay on the table the entire of the corres-condence which had taken place upon the subject of the destruction of the Caroline? and, also, whether the despatches had all been received, which had been referred to by Mr. Fox in the recent accounts, and par-ticularly that which had been transmitted on the 29th of December last, announcing the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod He (Lord Stanly) begged to ask farther, whether her Majesty's Government had taken any steps toward procuring the release of Mr. M'Leod from his present confinement, and if so, whe her they would lay upon the table the nature of those steps, and the correspondence which had passed upon this sub-ject between the Government of the United States and

ount Palmerston rose and said, the noble lord had adverted at much length to a subject of extreme interest, and which from the great delicacy of its nature, involved considers ions of a grave and serious ture, involved considers ions of a grave and serious character to two great countries—[hear.] He (Viscount Palmerston) was sure that this house would think with him, that this subject should be touched very lightly and with great delicacy—[hear, hear.]—With reference to the statement which has just been made by the noble lord, the member from North Lancashire, as to the proceedings which had taken place relating to the subject before them, and the particular circumstances which preceded the apprehension of Mr. M'Leod, they were strictly correct. He (Viscount Palmerston) would first answer the question which the noble lord (Stanley) had put to him, before he would state one word in explanation. He thought it would not be expedient, in the present state of the question to lay upon the table the correspondence relating to the capture and destruction of the Caroline,

-[hear, hear.] He begged to inform the noble lord that despatches SATURDAY, March 6, 1841.

RRICK introduced a resolution that the into an election of Sergeant-at-Arms and or on Monday next. Lies over one day, late then, on motion of Mr. Clay, of Ky., in Executive session.

RRICK introduced a resolution that the deen ereceived, enclosing copies of the correspondence which had taken place between Mr Fox and Mr. Forsyth, the Foreign Minister of the United States Government. These notes had been already published in the American papers, and he (Viscount Palmerston,) would, of course, have no objection to lay

those documents which had been already published on what he considered an important rule in regard to in-ternational affairs—(hear, kear)—and one which might operate injuriously to national interests, to lay before Parliament documents relating to pending discussions. He thought it important to make with reference to the notice of Mr. Forsyth, one observation. The noble lord (Stanley) had said, that he believed Mr. McLeod

een attacked. His (Lord Palmerston's) information went precisely to the same conclusion—that he Mr. McLeod, was not a member of the party that was concerned in the destruction of the Caroline; but with regard to the ground taken by Mr. Forsyth in replying to Mr. Fox, be (Lord Palmerston) thought it right to say that the American Government undoubtedly might have considered this transaction either as a transaction to be dealt with between the two Governments, by demands for redress on the one hand to be granted, or refused on the other and to be dealt with accordingly, or it might have been considered, as the British authorities consider proceedings between American citizens on the British side of the border, as matter to be dealt with

by the royal authorities.

But the American Government had chosen the forbet the American Government has closen the for-mer course, by treating this matter as one to be decided between the two Governments, and this was the ground on which they were entitled to demand redress from the British Government for the acts of its subjects. He was sure the house would think with him that in a matter of such extreme difficulty it would be impronswering the noble lord's questions by stating those prortant facts which he had then mentioned.

Lord Stanley said that the noble lord who had just

he, Lord Slanley, considered to be of the deepest interest. That question was whether the noble lord, Palmerston, had taken any step, and if so, what those merston, had taken any step, and if so, what those steps were, for the protection and liberation of Mr. McLead,—[hear, hear.] Viscount Palmerston said that a case somewhat

nilar in principle to the present was expected about a year and a half ago, and instructions were sent at that time to Mr. Fox, on which he founded the communi-cation he made to the American authorities. Of course ty's Government had already sent certain instructions but until the correspondence upon this subject had concluded, it was impossible to send any instructions that could be final. He hoped the house would believe that the Government would send to Mr. Fox such farther instructions as they might think it their duty to do; at the same time he was not prepared to state what the nature of those instructions was—

Mr. Hume said that the noble lord (Palmerston) had just made a speech in answer to certain questions which had been put to him by the noble lord, the member for North Lancastershire, but he (Mr. Hume) wished to ask the House to suspend their opinion upon the subject until they had the whole of the papers laid before the House. He had himself papers in his possession that would explain many things connected with this question, and which, by-the-bye, were not exactly consistent with the statement which had just been made. It appeared by the papers which he had in his possession, that in January, 1838, a motion was made in the House of Representatives, calling upon the papers respecting the Caroline, and all the correspondence which had passed between the Government of the United States and the British Government on the

subject farther; but if the Government of the United States wished him to do so, he prayed to be informed of it. By the statement which had taken place in the House of Congress, it appeared that the Government of the United States had been ignorant of any information that could lead them to suppose that the enter-prise against the Caroline had been undertaken by the ders of the British Government or by British autho

rity. That be believed was the ground upon which Mr. Forsyth had acted as he had done.

He takes his objections, and denies the allegation of Mr. Fox, that neither had he nor her Majesty's Government made any communication to him, or the authorities of the United States, that the British Government had authorized the destruction of the Caroline. He (Mr. Hume) therefore hoped that no discussion know what the nature of those communications was with Mr. Stevenson and her Majesty's Government which had induced him to act as he had done.

Viscount Palmerston said that he rather thought his onorable friend would find in that correspondence that instructions had been given by the American Gothat instructions has been sent to the subject farther.—(Hear.) With regard to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, he (Viscount Palmerston) begged leave to say that the case stood thus: In the case of the American citizens engaged in invadir Canada, the American Government disavowed the acts of those citizens, and stated that the British Government might deal with them as they pleased—(hear, hear,) and that there were persons concerned in this hear, hear ] It should be considered that at ment the life of a British subject may be placed the protection of the United States. — (hear, hear.) But, in the other case, they treated the affair of the Caroline as one to be considered as that of the Gov-ernment, and in fac assumed it to be altogether a Government transaction, and not to be left upon the respon Government disowned those persons concerned in the destruction of the Caroline, in the same manner as the American Government had disavowed their citizens in ernment had ado ted an international responsibility in the late detention of Mr. McLeod, and could not,

therefore, change their ground upon this question. (Hear, hear.)
Sir Robert Peel wished to ask the noble Lord a question relating to a material fact. He believed that, in the expedition which had been formed for the destruction of the Caroline, certain officers who he'd commissions in Her Majesty's army and navy were ers had, in the execution of the orders which were

issued, received wounds. The quastion he wished to ask was, whether Her Majesty's Government had thought proper to award pensions to those officers corresponding in amount with those which were usually granted for wounds received in the regular service of Her Majesty.

Lord John Russel said he was not aware of any

pensions having been granted to those officers who were wounded in the expedition against the Caroline. Mr. O'Connell was sorry that his honorable friend Mr. Hume) had taken such a course, because he all events, there ought to be a unanimity of feeling— (hear, hear.) He thought that every exertion should be made to have Mr. McLeod saved, as he had acted under the command of the officers of Her Majesty's Government, and it was in the strict performance of his duty that he had incurred the danger with which he was threatened—(hear, hear.) Whether those or-ders had been right or wrong, this Government was ound to give him every protection possible—(cheers

TO THE CLAIMANTS ON MEXICO.-Spanish and English translations on Commer dicial and political matters, promptly, correctly and

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MRS. GORE'S NEW NOVEL.—The Abbey, by the authoress of Mothers and Daughters, 2

WHOLE NO. 164.

## New York Correspondence.

Tuesday, March 2, 1841. The universal topic in our Political and Busine circles is the reported removal of JESSE HOYT from the office of Collector of this Port, and the appointment (or nomination) of JOHN J. MORGAN to the office thus vacated. The game is well understood here. 1 do not believe that Martin Van Buren ever perpetrated one of his characteristic littlenesses which excited such general disgust and loathing. I have conversed with some dozens of citizens-men of all parties and of no party-and the sentiment is allbut unanimous that so disreputable a swindle was never before attempted by an officer of the American Government. It is not possible that such men as John C. Calhoun, R. C. Nicholas and A. H. Sevier will defile their own Governments by participating in it. So I think the master tirckster has given himself an extra polish of infamy for nothing. There is nothing in the thin disguise of decenc

which is invoked to cover this nasty transaction which a blind man might not see through. JESSE HOYT was the law-student of Van Buren, and has been his political disciple and shadow in all things. He never moved his finger to any purpose without consulting his master. They have ever been 'as thick as thieves.' All the grounds of pretended difference between them now are of old standing, and there is nothing in them which called for this theatrical display of justice by the Magician. If Hoyt's fees belong to the Treasury, his sureties are good for the amount; at any rate the matter is in no wise mended by thrusting him out of office three days before the new Administration comes into power. But I have no doubt the trick was ontrived between these worthies in the hope of embarrassing the new Administration and retaining the Custom House Power of this City in their own hands. Should they succeed in this, the Whigs of this City must ground their arms. They have borne up manfully against this tremendous power for twelve years. They have struggled and sacrificed like men in their resistance to this Hessian force. If victory is to bring no release from their oppressions, then welcome des-

But this cannot be. If Morgan has been or shall be confirmed as Collector, it is not possible that Gen HARRISON will submit to the swindle. Mr. Morgan, though a respectable citizen, is wholly unqualified to discharge the duties of that station. He is quite an old man, and has long been in feeble health. When he ran for Mayor in 1837, the whole city laughed at a representation of him tottering along toward the scene of a riot with one servant holding an umberella over his head and another going before to open a path for him. Every body felt his unfitness, and he ran lower than any Van Buren candidate had before or has since done. He Collector? Absurd! But the joyous hope that the new Administration ha

had taken an active part on several occasions in repelling in invasions of the province; but who, however, so far as he (Lord S.) knew, had had nothing whatever to do with the affair of the Caroline, was arrested in the State of New York by the command of the local intervence authorities on a charge of murder and arson. He was committed to jail on this charge; for so it appeared the seizure of the Caroline was considered, although the act had been done under the orders of the Canadian authorities, and in repelling an invasion of the Canadian authorities, and in repelling an invasion of the Canadian authorities, and under the directions of a gentleman to whom the command of a military force was then entrusted.

Mr. M'Leod was apprehended on this charge, and was about to be tried by a jury of citizens of New York. He (Lond S.) he-ped he was attaing these facts correctly, but if he should misrepresent he hoped the noble Lord would correct him. In the meantime Congress met, and the members requested the noble Lord would correct him. In the meantime Congress met, and the members requested the President, in complying, laid before the Congress the strong repetition of the Caroline was considered, although the act had been done under the orders of the Canadian authorities, and in repelling an invasion of the Canadian authorities, and under the directions of a gentleman to whom the command of a military force was then entrusted.

Mr. M'Leod was apprehended on this charge, and was about to be tried by a jury of citizens of New York. He (Lond S.) he-ped he was attaing these facts of the President of the President of the Caroline was authorized or sanctioned by the British Government. Now, from May 1838, the time when that letter had been written, up to this hour, no answer, had been given to that letter, and the present minister here for the U. S. These were accompanied by a long letter, dated the 15th of May, 1839, from that gentleman, and in that letter the During of the Caroline was characterized in very strong languag thus been checkmated on an important point, even be-All this Bennett understood perfectly, but he is impelled by two motives-a sympathy with rascality in general, and a deadly though disguised hostility to the new Administration.

Mr. Heyr's regime has cost the country about \$500,000 per annum. I firmly believe that the service may be better performed for less than \$300,000. But this retrenchment can only be made by an efficient, energetic collector, who comes in wholly untrammeled by the incumbents, and unpledged to provide places for others. In other words, the service demands, and the country justly expects, a collector who would take place until all the papers connected with the matter were laid before the House. He wished to under Hoyt—who will be restrained from full and ties of interest or sympathy- who will sweep out the obstructions, whether of incapacity or rascality, which have gathered there, and made the Custom House a nest of foul birds. Shall this expectation be disap-

The Evening Post betrays the game of Van Ruen and Hoyt with its usual simplicity. It argues that Gen. Harrison cannot properly remove Mr. Morganthat they had "apartments in common" when membe of Congress! and that Gen. H. regards Mr. M. as a personal friend." (Not a word importing that this regard is reciprocated.) These people have so long and stoutly asserted that Gen. H. is a granny and a impleton, that they seem to have a sort of mechanical

HOYT was attending to his business yesterday, and said he had heard nothing of his removal. He certainly did not resign; though he doubtless understood the thing perfectly.

There was little done here in stocks to-day. U. S. Bank closed at 18 1-2. 2,000 bales of Cotton were old yesterday at a decline of 1-4. No change in grain or flour. Foreign and domestic exchanges ditto. McLEOD is to be removed to Albany for trial, and the civil suit tried first. If that falls, he will of course be liberated.

The Columbia steamer sailed from Boston to-day. The Bank of Western New York, at Rochester, has not suspended. Yours, HAROLD.

NEW YORK, March 4, 1841. the midst of dull trade and hard times. The Starspangled Banner waves proudly over our principal Hotels and Whig Head Quarters, as well as from the shipping in port; we have had some cannon firing in honor of the occasion; and to-night an illuminated Mr. O'Connell) thought that upon this subject, at balloon will be sent up from Thompson's Hotel, in honor of the Inauguration. A grand Inauguration Ball will be given at the Washington Hotel, and se veral festive suppers, &c. are arranged in different parts of the city. Some thousands of us will sit up to read President Harrison's Inaugural, which is expected to reach this city about midnight, and will soon be distributed every where. It will find a cordial greeting.

The Locos hold a general meeting at Tammany to night, to groan over the removal of Recorder Morris, and nominate him for Mayor. It is announced that Mr. Fernando Wood, M. C. elect, whose character was so deplorably damaged in the last fall contest, and who consequently ran behind his ticket, will be among the orators of the evening. I presume they will muster the bulk of their active force. 'Let them come

row. The subject is not announced, but I prest will be his sort of Democracy.

The Standard of this morning announ John J. Morgan Esq., entered upon the duties of Collector of this Port yesterday (the last day of Van Buren's Administration, retaining all the Deputies of his predecessor." Indeed! The Star adds that about thirty of the Depu ies were on the ground at the town Section in Castleton, Staten Island, on Monday, go ng the whole hog for the Loco-Foco ticket. Put that and that together. These gentry have been as whist as mice since last November, until the new juggle of Hoyt and Van Buren, which emboldens them to hope that they are to be kept in office; so they let out Well: they may as well die game as any way.

I was misled on the point of Hoyt's resigning by his own talk on Monday. The humbug correspondent dence which appeared yesterday shows that he did resign, and shows also most clearly, in my judgment, that the whole thing was got up for the express purpose of keeping the office in Loco-Foco hands if possible, I say I think this is clearly shown; that it is the absolute fact, I have no more doubt than that the sun will rise to-morrow

You will mark the tenor of our Foreign News by the President yesterday. The debates in Parliament are more guarded and statesmanlike than the valorous exhibitions of patriotism in Congress; but how are we to understand what Lord Palmerston said in the

" I rather think that my honorable friend [Lord Stanley | will find in that correspondence (diplomatic) that instructions from the American Government were given to Mr. Stevenson to refrain from pressing the subject, [of satisfaction] for the burning of the Care-

If the British Minister for Foreign Affairs is right, has not our Government placed our citizens clearly in the wrong? Assuredly if we have waived that demand, and tacitly admitted the rightfulness of the destruction of that vessel, New York does very wrong to imprison and try McLeod for his participation in the act. But the new Administration will look through

Stocks are down again to-day. U. S. Bank sold at 16 1-2, being lower than ever before. Nearly every thing else fell off. New York Fives, 1855, sold at 89. which is lower than ever before. Indiana at 52. Illi-

nois, 1860, 54; 1870, 50. Domestic Exchanges are no better. On England 7 a 8, which assures us against a drain of specie. Philadelphia, Baltimere, and Richmond, 3 3-4 a 4 1-2. Nashville 15.

Cotton is lower to-day, and very dull. Flour and Ashes no change. There is a general gloom in commercial circles-greater, I think, than there is reason for. I do not believe it will last through the Spring.

New York, March 6, 1841.

The PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL reached our post office few minutes after 11 o'clock on Thursday night, so you can easily calculate the time e oployed in bringing it from your city. It arrived considerably ahead of the mail, which left your city the morning before it. Before 7 the next morning, at least 100,000 copies of it had been distributed from our various presses, and by last evening fully 200,000. Thursday night was a wide-awake one for printers; in one office, to my knowledge, the Inaugural was at once put in type and a double Napier set to work upon it, while the compositors immediately set to work upon putting it second time in type, for another press, and this was accomplished before morning. Thus we do business

But the Address has been more generally read than any similar document which preceded it, is of course no novelty. That it is very generally and heartily approved is equally manifest. It is pleasant to see how groveled our Loco-Foco or selective evidently are. Some of them are rather sulkily facetions on the General's Greeks and Romans; some are half dying with chagrin that they can find nothing to cond hope of sympathy from their readers; and of course complain that the Inaugural is vague, indicates nothing, &c., &c. The Sun asserts plumply as a defect that the President has not indicated whether he ap-

Our leading journals are ably discussing the case of the arrest and meditated trial of McLeod. By the well informed and judicious this is very generally regarded as an 'untoward event.' I wish the man were

Gov. SEWARD has been constrained to leave Albany in the midst of the Legislative session to visit the home of his father in Orange county, where his elder brother (Benjamin J.) recently died leaving important interests, of which each was in his own sphere the guardian, in great confusion. The Governor leaves a son very sick in Albany, who was recently thought faithful disclosures and corrections of abuses by no to be in danger. Such are the calamities from which station or popular favor cannot exempt. Since his elevation, Gov. S. has been called to mourn an only and beloved sister, just as he was expecting a visit from her after a separation of years, and now 'woes cluster' upon him.

Stocks are a little better to day, but the business was light. U. S. Bank closed at 171-2. Albany Railroads declined

Foreign exchange keeps down to 7 a 8. Domesic is growing rather worse. On Philadelphia, 5 a 6 1-4. Baltimore 4 1-4 a 4 1-2. Mobile 11 1-2 and 12. New Orleans 71-2 and 8. Nashville 15 and 18. Money is scarce in our city, and a famine in country noney is in agitation. The brokers refuse to buy the bills of most of the General Law banks ..

Nothing better in produce. Cotton has declined 1-2 to 3-4 since the arrival of the President. Western flour has been sold at \$468. New Orleans \$450 Yours, &c.,

HAROLD.

Mr. Cushing in the course of a speech on the Fortification bill in Congress, last Monday, remarked as

"We were in contact with but three nations; Mexio, Texas, and Great Britain. From the first two we and nothing to apprehend; but the third was the great est land and naval power on earth, uniting the military ambition of Rome with the maratime ambition of Carthage, and her avaricious spirit. Of a frontier line third part was free from dispute; two-thirds remained unsettled. All our frontier was contiguous to the miliary posts of Great Britain. Our commerce to New Orleans passed a narrow and tortuous channel, whose coast was filled with points fortified by Britain. Not only did this frontier need fortification, but the north and northeastern frontier required it in like degree. The United States were bound by her innate, undying spirit of liberty, to look well to her defences. Still, he repeated the declaration, that he had not the slight-

TREASURY NOTES. Mr. Woodbury, on the 1st inst. reported the amount of outstanding Treasury notes of old issues to be \$4,929,776 45. Amount issued under the act of Feb. 15, 1841.

BEAUMONT & FLETCHER-New edition D complete in two octavo volumes, London, 1840, edited by George Darley, just imported by F. TAY-

Ben Jonson's Complete Works, 1 vol. octavo, with a memoir of his Life and Writings, by Barry Corn-

on: we are armed!'

O. A. Brownson will deliver a lecture at Stuyvesant Institute to-night, and at Clinton Hall to-mor1839, edited by Hartley Coleridge.